the merits or demerits of his reign. His career, its trials, its glory, its great crime and his punishment are known to the whole world, and a child can draw the moral. "If history teaches anything, if the fate of the two Napoleons has any lesson, we learn from Sedan and Chiselhurst no less than from Waterloo and St. Helena that it is fatal to betray the Church of God."

The Review thinks it is idle to speculate upon what is to be the future of the young man whom already they call Napoleon IV. "If ever," it says, "he emerges from the obscurity of exile the bitter experience of his race and the prudent counsels of that noble woman, his mother, may win for him a different fate from that of his father and grand-

The Freeman's Journal (Catholic) is slightly irreverent, considering the "divinity that doth hedge a king," when it refers to the dead ex-Emperor as plain Louis Napoleon, and goes on to say:-

This corruscation in the political firmament has gone down in the obscure night: and, outside of very narrow circle, unwept, unhonored. He wa the principal one that betrayed our Ho,y Fathe Pope Pius IX., into the hands of his Piedmontes Pope Pius IX., into the hands of his Piedmontese enemies. As participator in this sacrilege, he was, ipso facto, excommunicated. When he was, suddenly, dying, they ran for the priest. The priest came—too late! Mors peccatorum passima! In this loose age we suppose some priest will be found somewhere to say a funeral mass for him—or, at least, over his dead body. But William II. of England, William Ruius, did less harm to the Church, and less malignantly, than Louis Napoleon did. Of William, the monks of Malmesbury, whom he had despoiled, recorded that "He died unshriven, and no prayers were said for his soul!"

The Catholic Missey (Beltimore) her pathing

The Catholic Mirror (Baltimore) has nothing but sympathy and respect for Eugénie, but for Napoleon, it affirms, no Catholic can feel respect:-

His talents were shining, his greatness as a ruler pre-eminent, but the heart was faithless, and, in placing the head of the Church in the power of the Pope's enemies and then abandoning him to their Cossack mercies, Napoleon sloped the way to his own certain destruction. Plus IX. is still at Rome and Napoleon sleeps in the exile's grave in a foreign land. We are looking for Bismarck next. And so, we fear, is His Majesty below.

The Liberal Christian (Unitarian)-Rev. Dr. Bellews-passes the obsequies of Napoleon and touches on another French product-to wit, the Crédit Mobilier. In its opinion it is already plain that, however technically and formally correct the operations of the Crédit Mobilier may have been, its ideas of propriety have partaken somewhat of the French char acteristics of its high sounding name. "It is this peculiar French morality which has just lost so distinguished a disciple in the ex-Emperor, from which America has so much to fear." Continues the Liberal Christian :-

There is altogether too much ground for the popular satirical saying, "Good Americans go to Paris when they die." The fact is they go there so requently before they die that they have very alarming opportunities of bringing home with them not merely French gloves and silks and laces, but French morais and characters, and too many of them give evidence of having been residents there in spirit, even if they have never crossed the ocean.

Our Baptist contemporary rejoices in every investigation which helps to reveal rottenness and corruption in the leaders of the people. If its existence be successfully disproved the result is much more agreeable and perhaps quite as salutary to public morals as the contrary. We are, it says, heartily opposed to the recklessness which speaks ill of all those in power as we are to the whitewashing which saves knaves and thieves in high places from exposure. Let the truth be known, whatever

The Jewish Times discusses the subject of "Life or Decay" among the Israelities, and talks right out in the synagogue in the manner following; that is to say :-

ner following; that is to say:—

There is no lack of intelligence, of money or of able men to expound our history; it is nothing less than downright indifference on the part of the prosperous portion of the community that is answerable for the disgraceful darkness prevalent among Jewish young men on the history of their own race. Our well-to-do men have given generously for many noble charities, reflecting credit on and exacting respect for the name of Israel; but no provisions have been made, we venture to say, in any three places in this country for an able, clear and connected series of lectures on Jewish history.

It has long been a boast of the Hebrews that they have no paupers of their sect a burden apon public charities. How proper it is, then, for the well-to-do to see that there should be no poverty in knowledge among them, especially as relates to the history of their own

The Jewish Messenger strikes a similar strain. It calls upon Jewish fathers (no objection, probably, to grandfathers) to provide means for training the Hebrew youth, begining with the school to interest them in the story of Judaism-its origin, its struggles, its innate superiority, its mission, its destiny; lead them to practice their religion, to become proud of their race, "to emulate the good deeds of their ancestry, to do their part in the work of the present day as worthy citizens of a great republic and faithful members of the house of Israel."

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

Colonel Sam Tate, of Memphis, is staying at the General E. J. McDowell, of Auburn, is stopping at

the Coleman House. Ex-Governor Horatio Seymour yesterday arrived

at the Everett House. Congressman elect T. C. Platt, of Oswego, is at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Ex-Congressman Israel T. Hatch, of Buffalo, is at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Judge W. S. Lincoln, of Washington, is staying at the Grand Central Hotel.

There is danger of the elime-nation of the chalk cliffs about Dover, England.

Ex-Congressman C. R. Griggs, of Illinois, is staying at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Ex-Governor Alexander H. Bullock, of Massa-

chusetts, is in Nice with his family. Judge H. H. Hendricks, of Texas, is among the

solourners at the Sturtevant House. General A. W. Jones, of the United States Army,

has quarters at the Metropolitan Hotel. General J. E. Pepper, of Kentucky, is the spice of the variety of life at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

George M. Pullman is in Europe, endeavoring to have his "palace cars" put in use on the railroads

A daughter of the Grand Duke Constanting of

Russia, will soon be betrothed to Prince Milan, of

Ex-Governor Leland Stanford, of San Francisc

is at the St. Nicholas Hotel. The Governor is the President of the Central Pacific Railroad.

The President's youngest son, Ulysses, passed the Christmas season in Paris with Mr. A. J. Drexel. The youth attends school in Germany. Commander Matthews, of the United States

Navy, is in Paris on business connected with the affairs of the Naval Torpedo School in Newport, of which institution he is Superintendent.

Captain William Spicer, United States Navy, sailed yesterday in the steamer Clyde for Key West, under orders to relieve Captain Quackenbush from the command of the United States moni-

tor Terror, now at that place. Captain G. D. Morrison, of the ship General Mc Ciellan, has been awarded a gold watch and chain by the London Board of Trade for rescuing the crew from the wrecked British ship Crusader. mates and several sailors of the McClellan were

A party of Americans celebrated Thanksgiving

Day on the shores of the Dead Sea. Not even the sary turkey was absent from the board. They mary resolutions and astonished the staid Arabs with their enthusiasm at every

nention of "home, sweet home." Mr. George Mackenzie, agent of the Transatlantic ine of steamers, and for twenty-five years the agent of the only French steamship line, is now lying dangerously ill at his residence in this city rith inflammation of the bladder and congestion of the kidneys. His death may be expected at any

moment. Hertford on his Irish estate, who gained £100 damages against the editor of the Belfast (Ireland) orthen Whig, is enjoying some unenviable noto, riety. The London Spectator, commenting on the case, says of Chief Justice Whiteside's definition of the law, that it "of course destroys the freedom of the press entirely." It will, it thinks, prove "a erious injury to Ireland, where, if a tenant cannot et off his surplus steam in print, he is likely to do it in powder." Down South the powder process omes after the printing.

The howl of indignation over Mr. Sumner's propo sition to crase from regimental flags the names o the battles of the rebellion has a ludicrous likenes. to a late agitation in military circles in England The Forty-sixth regiment of infantry was author ized to commemorate its bravery at Brandywin in 1776 by decorating the hats of its members with a certain pompon. This the members of the regiment ever since have regarded as a distinguishing mark of their bravery. Recently they have ob jected to other regiments wearing the Brandywine pompon except on their noses.

THIRD PHILHARMONIC CONCERT.

An attractive bill had its usual good effect last night, if not upon the attendance (the weather was a stumbling block in the way of that) at least upon the thorough enjoyment of the audience There were four sterling works performed-the beautiful "Oberon" overture and the ever-welcome and delightful symphony, No. 2 in C major, by Schumann: Chopin's piano concerto in F minor played by Mr. S. B. Mills, and Mozart's violin con certo in D. executed by Madame Camille Urso. fifth work, by the irrepressible Liszt, consisting o an extract from his oratorio of "Christus," was also performed by the orchestra. It is a singular coincidence that some three or four years ago Mr Mills played the same plano concerto, Ole Bull the same violin concerto, and, if we mistake not, the orchestra the same symphony at a Philharmonic concert. Mr. Mills gave last evening a magnificent rendering of this king of concertos. The three movements—maestoso, larghetto and allegro vivace—are all deeply imbued with the passionate feeling of a soul which was well described as "strung with £olian harp strings, on which the lightest breath of wind played wondrous melodies." The robust, vigorous style of Mr. Mills would seem to be unsuited for the delicate nuances and dreamy poetry of the Polish planist, but he has shown what will and perseverance rightly directed can accomplish. The Cyclopian force that forges out the rugged ideas of Liszt becomes as soft and delicate as the touch of a humming bird when brought to interpret the larghetto of a Chopin concerto, or when, as in those wondrous recitatives in the same movement, an outburst of passion is delineated, Mr. Mills uses real power and not mere animal ferce. The immensely difficult and singularly effective cadenza in the first movement was delivered with an elongence that was not lost upon the audience, and Mills played the same plano concerto, Ole mensely difficult and singularly effective cadenza in the first movement was delivered with an eloquence that was not lost upon the audience, and the noble instrument responded faithfully to every thought of the composer and interpreter. Mme. Urso has come back to us a more finished and brilliant artist than ever. With the poetry and anderness of vore she now combines a breadth tenderness of yore she now combines a breadth of tone and decision of style that made her inter-pretation of Mozart perfectly charming. Some of this may be due to the superb violin on which she pretation of Mozait periodity charming. Some of played (this makes a very important difference), but agreat deal of it is owing to her own earnest endeavors to perfect herself in her art. She introduced a cadenza in each of the three movements of the concerto, and, contrary to the usual result, they fitted nicely into Mozart's ideas. The one at the end of the andante was singularly beautiful. The symphony received a conscientions, careful interpretation, with the exception of the scherzo, which was considerably marred by an undue hastening of the tempo. The lertility of the mind of the composer of the "Carnival," the "Kreisleriania" and those memorable fantasias, theder and sonatas yields an abundant harvest in the beautiful symphony in C, which requires trained and experienced reapers. The Philharmonic orchestra proved themselves such, except in the unfortunate episode in the scherzo. Liszt's work seems to be a polpourri of the most disjointed kind. It is supposed to be the song of the three kings on their way to Bethlehem. In that case each king must have conceived an entirely different theme from his companions. There are pretty effects scattered here and there through the work, but they are apparently purposeless. From works consisting of a number of irreconcilable ideas may but they are apparently purposeless. From works consisting of a number of irreconcilable ideas may the Philharmonic Society, for the inture, deliver us. For the fourth concert, which will take place on February 15, there are two erchestral works on the programme—Haydn's "Oxford" symphony and Liszt's "Dante" symphony.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS

A Clean Sweep of Popular Grievances as to Court House and Armories and Drill Rooms-Communications from the

A special meeting of the above Roard was held vesterday, Supervisor Vance in the chair, in the

THE COURT HOUSE COMMISSIONERS The following letter was received from the Comp-

The undersigned has been informed that the Commissioners of the New County Court House have no exist
ence or right to act as such Commissioners, nor any righto contract debts or take charge of said Court House. Hi
is informed that one or more persons claim now to be
employed by said Court House Commissioners, and
that unless some action is taken thereon by you
honorable body spurious claims will be conceived
without any real merit, and presented for payment
Large claims have been aircady presented to pretended
services, and practices have beretotore been carried or
by said Commission by means of which the public inter
ests have greatly suffered. No further occasion or oppor
unity should be given et her to entrap innocent partie
or to facilitate the manufacture of claims against the
county.

county.

The undersigned therefore most respectfully suggest that the Board of Supervisors do take such action as may be considered advisable to secure the proper care of the said Court House, and that such notice may be given and such measures taken as will best protect the public interests. With great respect, respect, ANDREW W. GREEN, Comptroller.

County Court Offices.

The following letter was received from the Comp troller and referred to the Committee on Armories and Drill Rooms:—

and Drill Rooms:—

The Comptroller submitted a list of the armories and drill rooms now on file in the Department of Finance and said:—'There is no doubt that several of these leases were entered into under circumstances indicating fraud or grossly extravagant reus. It is very becessary that some means be taken to protect the treasury against the unjust demands, which, having assumed some of the forms of law, are urged by the claimants under these leases. I have constantly objected to the payment of these cross that the Board of Supervisors take measures to have these leases vacaied and est aside wherever there are indications that they are unreasonable and unjust With great respect,

Referred to Committee on Armories and Drill Referred to Committee on Armorie

Referred to Committee on Armories and Drill Supervisor Cooper moved the following:-Whereas there is good reason to believe that many of the leases of armories and drill rooms claimed to have seen entered into by or on behalf of the county are addulent and grossly excessive in the rent received by

Resolved. That the Committee on Armories and Drill Resolved. That the Committee on Armories and Drill Rooms be and is hereby authorized to employ counsel on behalf of this Board te take such measures as in their judgment may be necessary to obtain the cancelment of said leases and to adjust and settle the rent thereafter to be collected thereon.

The resolution was adopted.
THE NILSSON HALL ARMORY.
The Committee on Armories and Drill Rooms presented the following report, which was adopted: sented the fellowing report, which was adopted:—
That the resolution of this Board adopted December 19, 1872, assigning the Ninety-sixth regiment, N. Y. S. N. G., to Thirty-tourth street, be rescinded, and that the Sixth regiment, N. Y. S. N. G., be assigned to said building as their armory, and that the resolution adopted December 19, 1872, assigning the Sixth regiment, N. Y. S. N. G., to Risson Hall, be rescinded.

Resolved, That the Committee on Armories and Drill Rooms be authorized and directed to cause the Sixth regiment, N. G. S. N.Y., to remove forthwith from Nilsson Hall to Glass Hall.

The report was received and adopted.
CONTROL OF THE COURT HOUSE
Supervisor VANCE moved:—

That this Board resume the entire control of the net Court House and of the care and maintenance thereo and that the Committee on County offices be directed a inquire into and report upon the present condition of the building and upon the work required to be done to preserve the same and to prevent injury thereto by the closure of the works are of the works.

ents or otherwise.

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby reiested to give notice to every person claiming to be emloved by the Supervisors or any other authority in the
ork of completing said new County Court House, that
o claims will be recognized or paid for on necounany pretended seven supplies or materials which
ay be rendered or turnished, other than upon the aproyal of said committee.

The resolution was adopted.

The Board then adjourned to meet on Friday next at three o'clock.

THE CITY CHAMBERLAIN.

Mr. Falls, the paymaster of the Finance Depart nent, was instructed yesterday morning by Comp troller Green to take charge of the vacant desk in the Chamberlain's Bureau for his purposes as pay-master. Chamberlain Palmer very courteously re-lused to grant this, and Mr. Fails left and there was no trouble.

FLOOD AND FRESHET

The Storm and Overflow Throughout the Country.

THE KINGDOM OF SLUSH

Bridges Washed Away, Telegraph Wires Torn Down and Trains Belaved.

Freshets in Trenton, Newark and Other Places.

TERRIFIC WEATHER IN THE NORTHWEST.

A Freshet Expected on the Lower Hudson River, in the Neighborhood of Yonkers.

Another day of storm and slush and dirty weather. Such weather as has been rarely seen in New York city we have had for the past seventy two hours. First there was snow, then a thaw, yesterday morning came the rain, and the fog jus previously had been rotting the snow heaps and seriously decomposing the particles of congelated water that have encumbered the municipal

GUTTERS AND GLASSY SIDEWALKS.
Yesterday morning people travelled over the nunicipal sidewalks at peril of breaking their legs, arms or ankles. Ashes in some instances were plentifully spread over stoops and sidewalks were astonished, as they proceeded to business, to find their persons sprawling all over the walks, and with the transparent surfaces of the flags.

At Fulton street and Broadway, at Canal street and Broadway, at Fourteenth street and Broadway, and at all the intersections of the main arteries of the city traffic of the city there were greater blocks of teams and vehicles than even on the previous day. The dull.

MISTY, DRIZZLING RAIN that filled the air chilled those who were compelled to walk in the street to the bone and marrow. The villanous smoothly-planed iron coal-hole covers that are allowed to disfigure our sidewalks front ing private residences were vesterday the cause of many a broken arm and many a sprained ankle or dislocated wrist. Perhaps in no other city in the world would these mantraps be permitted to exist as they do in New York without hindrance from the authorities. They are unsafe, and measures should be taken to abolish them. Hundreds of thousands of dollars are paid to keep the streets clean, and yet the principal thoroughfares of the metropolis are worse than morasses or quagmires. The laborers en gaged by Captain Thorne, of the Street Cleaning Bureau, have been engaged for days in pitching the frozen snow and mud from the vicinity of the gutters into the middle of the streets. In particu lar, this work has been done in the streets in which the tracks of the city railroads are laid down. These thoroughfares have been

CHOKED UP WITH MUD and slush until the horse cars have been stopped at almost every crossing. The wretched horse have been made miserable by the extra labor per-

have been made miserable by the extra labor performed by them, and the drivers and conductors are overworked and are as unhappy as the horses themselves. It seems as the taxes rise and as the city grews greater that personal travel of the citizens becomes more and more difficult. There is no comfort any more in New York for those who have to travel after the frost snow has fallen. Should the snow fall heavily, and cold, freezing weather come, there are

HILLOOKS OF ICE TO TRAVEL.

over and impassable ruts to bridge. Should a great thaw come, then the snow is reduced to ice cream, and it is like travelling through a ploughed field to ford Broadway or escape from the horses' feet.

All over the Eastern and Middle States yesterday there was a partial suspension of telegraphic communication. The storm had damaged the wires almost generally and operators were asking of each other vainly on the main and connecting lines for information which they could not receive, owing to the break in the connections. At different indices in the city there were spots where owing to the break in the connections. At ferent places in the city there were spots where

ferent places in the city there were spots where
HUNDRENS OF YARDS OF TELEGRAPH WIRE
were tern from the poles, many of which were
bent and broken, and were lying on the
ground in great, confused coils. The damage
done to the Western Union line alone will cause
a loss of a great many thousand dollars. The
coils of wire that were displaced were covered
with sleet and snow, and were like a lot of slippery tape worms reduced to ley insensibility.
The fear of a great ireshet on the Hudson, owing

The fear of a great freshet on the Hudson, owing to the floods on the upper tributaries of that stream, caused by the recent storm, and owing additionally to the discharge and gorging of the ice

was very

IMMINENT AMONG SHIPPING,
masters. High water reached its headway yester
day morning, about half-past eleven o'clock, at
Governor's Island. It was then expected that the
flush tide irom Sandy Hook would drive up the
Hudson as far as Yonkers, where, it was said, tha
large masses of ice were wedged, the field of ice
reaching as far as Albany, and that the ebb would
carry down miles of ice past the whares in the carry down miles of ice past the wharves in the city, doing great damage to the vessels and steamboats in the slips. Precautions were taken at the docks where some of the ocean steamers were moored, in order to prevent the SLIPPING OF THEIR HAWSERS, and the crews were kept busy making everything fast and taut.

and the crews were kept busy making everything fast and taut.

Up to a late hour last night, however, the freshet which was expected at the city had not arrived. Should it come, and come at an early hour as the Herald goes to press, great damage may be done to marine interests. Most of the piers and docks are rotten old structures, and were the ice fields to come down with a rush these decaying and crumbling masses of woodwork would be carried away like fabrics of gossamer by the floating river of ice.

crumbing masses of woodwork would be carried away like fabrics of gossamer by the floating river of ice.

THE RATS HAD A BAD TIME

of it in Water, South and West streets. Myriads of the rodents were drowned out of the cellars and thousands of them had to swim for their lives.

Among the sailors' boarding houses in Water street there was anticipated a severe flood, and some of these miserable habitations had three to six inches of water in their cellars.

A SNOW STORM CAME
last night at about eight o'clock, and felt throughout the city for two hours. The storm of snow, which thawed as fast as it fell, ended about ten o'clock.

The Police and Fire Department telegraph wires in this city were somewhat interrupted last night, but no serious damage was done to them. The ice on the wires thawed early during the day, and the Clerk of the Weather did his duty by removing the loads of ice from

THE ELECTRIC THREADS

which govern the news ganglions of the Republic.

There was a very serious interruption to railway traffic, owing to the washing away of bridges and culverts on the Harlem, Hudson River and New York Centrail Railroads. The mifk train on the Harlem read, due at half-past twelve A. M., having net with many very serious obstructions on its way down, did not get in until four A. M., and the NEW HAVEN FREIGHT TRAIN, and the NEW HAVEN FREIGHT TRAIN, and the NEW HAVEN FREIGHT TRAIN, and the Une at midnight of Thursday, did not arrive until four o'clock on Friday morning. The Hudson River "ow!" train, due at six A. M., did not arrive until fine o'clock of Friday morning. Last night the trains were delayed, as many of the damaged places on the roads had not yet been repaired.

A heavy overflow in the Mohawk Valley is expected, and, as the stream which runs through this

heavy overflow in the Mohawk Valley is ex-ted, and, as the stream which runs through this ey is tributary to the Hudson, it is expected

that

THE MASSES OF ICE,
when broken loose from their fastenings, will cause
serious danger to the up-river towns.

No serious ravages were created in the Hambur, of New Jersey vesterday, save the demolition of numerous pitchers of milk and beer in the hands of numerous pitchers of milk and beer in the hands of juveniles who were unable to keep the line of gravitation between their heels. The trees which fortunately line the sidewalks and absorb the exhalations of defunct quadrupeds were laden with crystal flowers, which ben't them towards the ground. Many just men fell more than seven times on the glassy roads. The West Hoboken horse cars were unable to run on time, several of them having broken down owing to the roughened state of the track. A deluge of the meadows cannot fail to take place ere long.

The effects of the heavy freshet in Trenton, which originated in the violent rain storm on Thursday night, were but too palpable yesterday in that city and vicinity. The ASSANPINE CREEK

had fallen two feet by daylight, and there is a feeling of relief among the inhabitants. The dam at the Greene street bridge was the centre of attra tion during the day. A great change had taken

place, for on the previous day the immense volume of water which poured over

a cataract. The mills along the creek were in working order yesterday. From inquiries made along the creek it appeared that none of the mills were damaged to any considerable extent. The main depot of the Pennsylvania Railroad, which had been submerged, is once more above water.

THE TRAINS ARE RUNNING REGULARLY.
The Washington through line from New York arrived at live o'clock yesterday morning, and was the first to land its passengers at the depot since the freshet. Travellers for Camden and Borden-

the freshet. Traveliers for Camden and Bordentown are required to walk over to the SOUTH SIDE OF THE CREEK in order to board their train. It is not considered sale yet to allew the running over the bridge across the Assanpink. This bridge is being strengthened by a large force of workingmen. The loss to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company by the treshet in Trenton is estimated at about five hundred dollarsthere was but triding damage done by the mad career of the ice down the creek. The Delaware River has fallen to its usual level.

When the ireshet had reached its height the railroad track for a distance of three-quarters of a mile was submerged. The water rose eight feet in four hours. Omnibuses, carriages, express wagons and even lumber vehicles in the city were brought into requisition, and the transferring of passengers and baggage commenced from the OLD PERRY STREET DEFOT to that of the South Trenton, one, which are a mile apart. The New York trains had to branch off from the main track to the old Camden and Amboy line, and discharge their burden at Perry street. The Philadelphia trains could come no further than the South Trenton depot, corner Union and Bridge streets. Considerable excitement, bustle and commotion prevailed during the process of transferring, but, as far as isearned, no accident happened. The trains were run at a slight variation from the regular time of starting. It is surmised that much damage will result to the railroad company, as their ticket and baggage offices are dooded to the depth of about two feet. About half a dozen of the heaviest locomotives are placed under the Clinton street bridge to keep the loundation from giving way through the

VIOLENT CURBENT OF THE FRESHET.

Some of the poor inhabitants dwelling in the houses on the banks of the creek had to clear out early in the morning, owing to the inundation so unexpectedly visiting the lower doors of their domicies.

The Freshet in New Brunswick.

The freshet was even more destructive at New Brunswick than at Trenton. Small bridges and shanties were swept away, and as the Raritan kept shanties were swept away, and as the Raritan kept swelling to an unusual height the terror-stricken inhabitants fled from the banks to higher ground. Docks and parts of streets leading down thereto were submerged. Several canal boats, loaded with coal, were scuttled in order to prevent them floating away and damaging bridges. Yesterday fears were entertained that the railway bridge at Trenton would be swept away. A despatch was received in Newark last evening stating that four locomotives were to be placed upon it to keep it firm. Traffic was greatly interfered with.

FRESHETS AND STORMS ELSEWHERE.

Freshets in Connectiont.

NORWICH, Conn., Jan. 18, 1873. The freshet which commenced yesterday in the Shetucket and Vantic Rivers continues and the rivers are still rising. It is feared that one or more of the dams on the former stream will be carried away, and that if so the lower part of the city will be flooded.

be flooded.

A part of the New London and Northern Railroad near this city has been washed away, causing considerable defay in the running of trains.

A trestle bridge of the Norwich and Worcester Road has been so damaged that no trains will be run by that company south of this city.

The New York and Norwich passenger boats will make no trips to-night. The damage so far is slight.

Along the Hudson.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 18, 1873. There is a great freshet here, and some property has been damaged by the water in stores on the

Reports are in circulation of the loss of life, but it is not certain when any occurred. It is ascertained that the losses to our merchants

on the docks by the freshet are not large, they having taken the precaution to remove most of their

ing taken the precaution to remove most of their goods to upper floors.

The ice is gorged just below the city.
It is reported that the flood in Catskill Creek has caused great havee. Similar reports come from the Mohawk Valley.

LATER.—The freshet has receded, though the water is yet over the docks at this point. The ice gorge below the city continues and huge cakes are piled up all along in front and above the city.

The Hudson River Railroad trains are all behind time. The bridges on the Harlem extension, between Chatham and Nassau, have been carried away, thus breaking the connection with New York city.

away, thus breaking the connection with New York city.

The Hudson River Railroad officials hope to have the bridges repaired so that trains can run regularly to-morrow.

A severe hall storm has prevailed all day until three o'clock this atternoon, when it turned to rain, with the thermometer at the freezing point. The ice in Saugerties Creek broke up near the iron works last night, and after moving a short distance stopped. Fears are entertained that another thaw will occur soon. If so, great damage is expected, as all the streams are heavily swollen, and the thick ice breaking up will tear everything to pieces. to pieces.

No trains will go north of Hudson on the Hudson River Rairoad to-day, but will run around by way

Damage on Assanpink Creek.

Assanpink Creek has subsided sufficiently to permit of the resumption of through travel by rail. The tunnels are entirely free of water. Western Union Telegraph Company will lose from three to four hundred cross arms which were lying in the yard of the Trenton depot. The Pennsyl-vania Railroad Company have lost great quantities of wood.

The Delaware River has fallen to-day and no immediate danger is apprehended.

The Lehigh River.

Easton, Pa., Jan. 18, 1873. Three inches of snow have fallen here. The Lehigh River is falling.

MAUCH CHUNK, Pa., Jan. 18, 1873. Considerable uneasiness is felt at the dam about Considerable uneasiness is left at the dam about three miles above here. All the houses are inundated, the water being up to the second stories of the dwellings. It is leared that the dam will give way. At 3:30 o'clock P. M. the fee had stopped running, but about a mile above here it is plied up two stories high. Several bridges are in great danger. If the fee gives way it will sweep everything before it. The fee is sixteen inches thick.

Roaring Brook. SCRANTON, Pa., Jan. 18, 1873. Roaring Brook and the Lackawanna River have

risen about two feet, but no damage has resulted.

Easton, Pa., Jan. 18, 1873. The Delaware River is rising rapidly, and the id is running thick.

PRENCHTOWN, N. J., Jan. 18, 1873.

The river is about twelve feet above high watemark and jammed full of ice, and is still rising.

The Schuylkill. PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 18, 1873. The freshet in the Schuylkill is subsiding.

Ice on Swatara Creek MIDDLETOWN, Pa., Jan. 18, 1873.

The ice on Swatara Creek broke up this morning. The damage above town is considerable. The ice on the Susquehanna commenced moving at half-

Condition of the Susquehanna.

SUNBURY, Pa., Jan. 18, 1873. The ice in both the north and west branches of he Susquehanna River has broken up and the river has risen to an alarming extent. The ice has gorged in several places.

The Philadelphia and Eric Railroad is impassa-

ble, the track being under five feet of water be-tween Williamsport and Lockhaven. Serious trouble is apprehended, as the water is still rising.

williamsport, Pa., Jan. 18, 1873.

The river at five P. M. was ten feet above low water mark. The rice from here down has gone; but the rice from above has not yet passed the boom, the Linder River bridge holding it back. Railroad communication between here and Lock Haven is still interrapted.

Haven is still interrapted.

Lock Haven, Fa., Jan. 18, 1873.

The Susquebanna here is fall of broken fee and jammed up by the Linden bridge, near Williamsport. The ice here is level with the city. The backwater from Bald Engle Creek has fooded the flats between the creek and Lock Haven.

Many houses in the lower part of the city are flooded and the people moving out. Should the guard lock of Cross Cut Canal break, and such an occurrence is luminent, much more of the city with be inundated. Considerable lumber from Clearfield and Kettle Creek has been carried down. Part of the island bridge has been carried down. George McCormick, living near it, lost his cows and one horse by the sudden rising of the water.

and one horse by the sudden rising of the water during the night and narrowly escaped drowning himself.

The Lock Haven bridge is safe yet. Much anxiety is felt as to what the night may develop. It is, however, thought that no jurther damage will occur.

WILEESBARRE, Pa., Jan. 18, 1873.
The Susquehanna is seventeen feet high here.

The ice is running out very tast. The water was over the Kingston road has night. The street railroad cars could not run, and passengers arriving at Kingston were unable to get to Wilkesbarre. The water has fallen a lout since one o'clock P. M. It is feared that the river will rise, in which case there will be destruction of properly at Nanticook.

HARRISBURG, Pa., Jan. 18, 1873. The ice is not broken up here; the cold weather is checking the thaw.

Overflow of the Alleghany and Tributaries.

PITISBURG, Pa., Jan. 18, 1873. Considerable damage has been caused to property along the Alleghany River and its tributaries by the recent freshet. Some of the houses were partially submerged, but no loss of the houses were partially submerged, but no loss of life is reported. A number of railroad bridges have been swept away and travel is temporarily suspended on the Alleghany Valley railroads.

A heavy snow fell last night above Oil City.

The Potomac.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18, 1873. The Star has a despatch from Georgetown, D. C. saying the Signal Service have just notified the merchants along the wharves here to prepare for a tremendous ice freshet. The river has risen five feet at Harper's Ferry in two hours, and is still feet at Harper's Ferry in two hours, and is still rising rapidiv. Mountains of ice are coming down. The merchants here have put extra forces to work and are getting their goods to places of safety. Thould their worst fears be apprehended the vessels at the wharves are all doomed.

Other reports, hewever, do not seem to indicate any great damage, and at noon a heavy freshet was not anticipated.

The steamer E. C. Knight, which left Georgetown yesterday for New York, was forced on the flats, near the Long Bridge, by the ice, and at noon today had not been hauled off.

The John Gibson, which had been ice-bound at Quarantine Bay, reached Georgetown yesterday evening with cargo in good condition.

Raining and Freezing in Pennsylvania PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 18, 1873. Rain is falling here and freezing as it falls. The telegraph wires are encased in ice, which, however, is not heavy enough to break them.

Eight Degrees Below Zero in Tennessee MEMPHIS, Tenn., Jan. 18, 1873. This morning is one of the coldest of the season the thermometer indicating eight degrees below

Extremely Cold in the Northwest.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Jan. 18, 1873. The weather reports from the Northwest this morning state the severity of the weather as exceeding anything this Winter. At Sparta, Wis., the mercury congealed; the

spirit thermometer marks forty-five degrees below zero.
At La Crosse, Wis., thirty-one degrees below zero.
At St. Paul, thirty-one degrees below zero.
At Minneapolis, thirty-four degrees below zero, and at Milwaukee eight degrees above.

WEATHER REPORT.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, Jan. 19—1 A. M.
Synopsis for the Past Twenty-four Hours.

The barometer has risen over the Southern States, with fresh and brisk northerly to westerly winds. falling temperature and clear and clearing weather. Cloudy weather, with light rain and snow, ha prevailed from North Carolina to Massachusetts. but with generally light snow from Tennessee, Illinois and Southern Wisconsin to Maine. barometer has fallen over the Northwest, with rising temperature, increasing coolness and fresh to brisk and high southerly to easterly winds. Probabilities.

For the South Atlantic and Eastern Gulf States light and fresh northerly to westerly winds, low temperatures and clear weather. For the Middle States light to fresh northwesterly and westerly winds, low temperature and partly cloudy weather except over the northern portion, where areas light snow will probably prevail. For New England winds, backing to light and fresh northerly and westerly, falling temperature and clearing weather, accompanied by areas of light snow. From Tennessee to Lake Erle and lower Michigan falling barometer, rising temperature, wind shifting to fresh and probably brish southerly to easterly and increasing cloudiness From Missouri and Kansas to Lakes Michigan and Superior and Minnesota, falling barometer, rising temperature, fresh to brisk, and, possibly, high south to easterly winds and cloudy and threaten

ing weather, with probably snow over the northern portion of this region. SINGULAR WEATHER PHENOMENON.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Jan. 18, 1873. A most remarkable weather phenomenon oc curred this morning between Milwaukee and Sparta, Wis., 180 miles west. The thermometer at the latter place was forty-five degrees below zero, while at Milwaukee it was eighty degrees above. The difference was due to two distinct currents of air, that at Mil-waukee being from the north-northeast, brisk, with a lively storm of snow, while at Sparta and further west the wind was from the northwest, with a clear sky. The change in the temperature at Milwaukee occurred on Thursday evening, at which time a dense bank of clouds worked its way the sky, following closely in the wake of the

MEXICO.

Cabinet Reorganization-Mariano Escobedo in

the Ministry of War.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

MATAMOROS, Jan. 18, 1873. Meila, the Mexican Minister of War, has re signed, and General Mariano Escobedo has been appointed in his stead. Further changes in the Cabinet are expected

MRS. WHARTON.

A Number of Witnesses Examined-Th Old Testimony Repeated.
Annapolis, Md., Jan. 18, 1873.

Van Ness, the mother, and Mrs. Hutton and Mrs. Colonel Loney, sisters of Eugene Van Ness, N. H Hutton and A. A. Kleinschmidt, the druggist, al of whom testified on the trial of Mrs. Wharton for the murder of General Ketchum, were ex-amined. The first four named witnesses testified much more in detail than on the former testined muca more in detail than on the former rial, and particularly in regard to the sudden illness of Van Ness, but no new testimony of importance was disclosed. The testimony was simply cumulative. Kleinschmidt merely reiterated his testimony on the former trial in regard to seiling tartar emetic to Mrs. Wharton.

A HORRIBLE TRAGEDY.

Alleged Poisoning of a Wife and Four Daughters-The Husband and Father Said To Be the Criminal.

CAMBRIDGE, N. Y., Jan. 18, 1873. The wife and four of the daughters of Charles Shaw, living near this village, were poisoned on Thursday last. One of the daughters, aged fourteen, died last night, and another cannot survive

through to-night, while the condition of the others is extremely doubtful.

Shaw himself and two or three of his smallest children escaped the infliction. Shaw is a man of very bad character, and suspicion points to him as being the cause of the ariair.

Coroner Kennedy, of this village, has the man Coroner Kennedy, of this village, has the matter in charge, and is now conducting an investigation.

THE ARKANSAS SENATORSHIP. Mitter Contest Brought to an End-

Colonel Dorsey Elected by the Last Joint Ballot-The Vote Will Probably be Made Unanimous. LETTLE ROCK, Jan. 18, 1873.

To day, being the fourth day of bailoting, at twelve M. the joint session of the Legislature elected Colonel S. W. Dorsey United States Senator by a majority of thirty-five votes, fifty-three being neces sary to elect. Having received eighty-seven Colone Dorsey takes the place of Senator Ben Rice in the

Dorsey takes the place of Senator Ben Rice in the United States Senate. There have been much caucusing and excitement here, which rose to its height inst night.

The democrats steed firm for A. H. Gariand until the last day, when the majority of them voted for Dorsey, though Bowen's friends made a gallant fight, and it was thought at one time they had the major track. They weakened at the last moment, and his iriends voted for Dorsey. This ends the bitterest Senatorial contest ever known here. Party feelings have run very high between the Dorsey and Bowen diques. The vote will propably be made unarimous.

FRANCE.

Dramatic Satire and Supervision of the Stage

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

Pants, Jan. 18, 1873. The Memorial Diplomatique says the dramatic censors have referred to General Ladmirault, tae Military Governor of Paris, for his consideration, a play now being rehearsed at one of the Parisian theatres, because of its outrageous satire upon American manners.

SPAIN.

Marshal Serrano and Public Affairs-Carlist Cruelties-Military Movements.

TELECRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

MADRID, Jan. 18, 1873. It is said that Marshal Serrano has written a letter to Senor Sagasta announcing his firm intention to retire to private life.

CARLIST CRUELTIES IN PURSUIT OF CONQUES A band of Carlists yesterday burned the buildings at Ernai, a station on the North of Spain Railway. They also shot and killed the switchtender at that place. After committing these outrages they fled,

hotly pursued by a force of volunteers. ARMY OPERATIONS AGAINST INSURGENTS. The excesses committed by Carlists in Gulpuzcos greatly irritate the liberals in that province. The government forces operating in the disaffected portions of the Kingdom display great activity in their movements against the insurgent bands

TURKEY.

The Sultan in Suit Against the London Times-A "Thunderer's" Treatment of the

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, Jan. 18, 1873. The Turkish government has brought suit against nications, alleged to have been signed by the Turkish Minister in London, containing untrue state ments in reference to the finances of the government of Turkey.

THE ASHLAND COLLIERY FIRE.

ASHLAND, Pa., Jan. 18, 1873 The fire in the Ashland Colliery is out. The amount of the damage has not been estimated.

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